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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1970

Established 1887



United Press International
TURAL ENEMY—Cambodian soldiers take cover under their ponchos from the monsoon rains that have been soaking the Kirirom area. The troops are moving toward them, which has been under control of Communist forces for the last few weeks.

Ignew Says Senate Bid to End War Is 'Blueprint for 1st U.S. Defeat'

By James M. Naughton
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT)—President Spiro T. Agnew said that the Nixon administration was prepared to see the war to an honorable end by mid-1971. Agnew today that a Senate deal for a fixed withdrawal of American troops was "a blueprint for the first defeat in the history of the United States." Agnew launched the attack speech delivered in Miami to members of the Veterans Foreign Wars, on an "amendment to end the war" and its sponsors, Sens. Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore., and George S. McGovern, D. S.D. He wonders if they really give

a damn," said the Vice-President about the possible consequences of their plan to halt American combat operations in South Vietnam at the end of this year and bring all U.S. troops home by mid-1971.

Passage of the amendment would destroy prospects for a negotiated settlement in Paris, leave the South Vietnamese prey to a Communist slaughter, imperil other allies in Southeast Asia and offer the American people nothing more than "humiliation and disaster" for its combat efforts, Mr. Agnew said.

Sponsors of the Senate amendment announced they were considering making major changes to it, Reuters reported today.

"One change would extend the type and date of the withdrawal from a phased pull-out of all troops by June 30, 1971, to a uniform pull-out by December 31, 1971," Sen. McGovern announced.

The proposals, which he said he hoped would draw more support to the amendment, he said it now has about 37 supporters in the Senate, which is expected to vote on the measure before the Sept. 2 recess.

Reaction Is Swift

Mr. Agnew acknowledged that his charges were "among the strongest since I took office" 18 months ago, but said that the proposal was the most dangerous presented to Congress in 19 years. Reaction on Capitol Hill was swift and in kind. Sen. McGovern issued a statement saying the real defeat would be to continue "on a self-defeating course which is slaughtering the people of Southeast Asia, wasting the lives of American men and disrupting both the American economy and our society."

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, told reporters he favored an accelerated withdrawal of American forces, but agreed with Mr. Agnew that the Hatfield-McGovern amendment would be a "prejudicious retreat."

Mr. Agnew's remarks were not unlike his earlier assaults on Senate critics of the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy.

He reflected as well the intentions of the White House to reassure Asian allies that Mr. Nixon had no plan to turn his back on them. A message the Vice-President will carry to South Korea, Thailand, Nationalist China and South Vietnam next week.

But Mr. Agnew stated today, more forcefully than any administration official has done, the White House view that the war in South Vietnam has "prevented a

reactionary government from taking action in that region for more than a year."

At the same time the North Vietnamese, for the eighth day, are attacking on two allied fronts—Ostelli and Barnett—some 20 miles south of the DMZ along Lai Chau border. Three ground forces were reported around the

DMZ. The U.S. command ordered the 2d out in full force after attacks yesterday on seven allied bases along the approaches to the major coastal lowlands of Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces.

Official sources said they believed the Communist pressure against the allied bases along the DMZ and the Demilitarized Zone was part of the preparation for a big push against the government's pacification work in the lowlands.

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To Bar Peaceful Settlement**Arafat Seeks Iraqi Support, Starts Diplomatic Offensive**

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Yassir Arafat, the Arab commando chief, met with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad today after reportedly telling his followers in Amman yesterday that they would turn the Jordanian capital into "another Hanoi" and that any Middle East peace would be "filled by our gun barrels."

Commando representatives here disclosed that Mr. Arafat would soon also visit Syria, which, like Iraq, backs the commandos' militant stance toward Israel.

(The AP reported that, Fatah, the commando newspaper, said today that the Palestinians and several Arab nations are launching a diplomatic offensive to frustrate a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.)

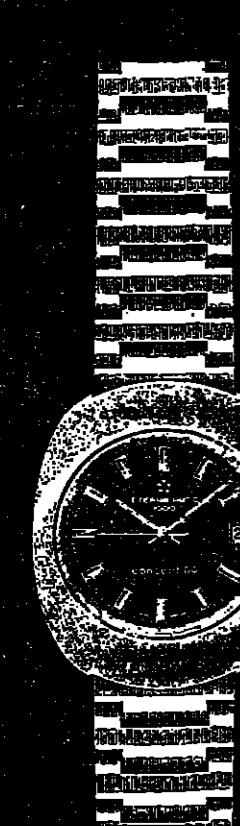
It said, that the drive includes a special Aug. 27 session of the Palestinian National Council (parliament), to which representatives of "progressive forces" of the world will be invited. The newspaper said the offensive also includes Mr. Arafat's trip and visits by other commando delegations to Communist China, North Vietnam and North Korea. "All completely support the Palestinian revolution," the paper said.

There are wise New Yorkers who regard Boston as a most civilized point of departure for the continent.

The Ritz is for them.



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concept 80



Observe the case and dial of "concept 80". In design, in elegance of line, here is the timepiece of the future. Look inside "concept 80". In the perfect precision, the well-established quality and excellence of the "Eterna Matic" self-wind, ball-bearing movement... here is a watch with a superb tradition!

Eterna Ltd.
Precision Watch Factory
2540 Grenchen, Switzerland

New Charges, But Israel Is Willing to Talk**Eban Says Egypt Continues Buildup**

(Continued from Page 1)

Representation. Israel and Mr. Jarring want the foreign ministers to negotiate, whereas the Arab states have designated their lower-ranking permanent representatives at the United Nations as their delegates.

U.S. Urges Talks Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The State Department today called for a prompt start of Arab-Israeli peace talks, saying the diplomatic search for a Middle East settlement should not be delayed by Israel's charges of cease-fire violations by Egypt.

Officials withheld formal comment on Mr. Eban's press conference statement about the delay here in interpreting intelligence data. But they were clearly surprised by his angry remarks.

They said that the United States was not impugning Israel's integrity, accuracy or sincerity but simply was not willing to reach a judgment on such a serious matter of alleged Egyptian cease-fire violations until all the available evidence had been scrupulously analyzed.

Egyptians Seized, Harassed in Iraq, Cairo Charges

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Iraqi police detained five Egyptians and besieged the Egyptian embassy in Baghdad, searching all visitors in a "series of unnecessary arbitrary measures against Egyptians in Iraq," the authoritative newspaper al-Ahram said today.

Relations between Egypt and Iraq have deteriorated since over Egypt's acceptance last month of the American peace initiative. Al-Ahram said three members of an Egyptian trade mission, a textile expert and a bodyguard of the Egyptian military attaché in Baghdad were detained and all visitors to the embassy or its trade office were carefully searched.

It gave no date for the incidents. It said Iraqi Ba'th party officials boasted they were in retaliation for an investigation in Cairo of two Ba'thists who distributed leaflets against the Egyptian government.

These pamphlets were printed inside the Iraqi Embassy and left the embassy in a diplomatic car, it said. None of the Egyptians in Iraq violated the law, the paper said.

Guerrillas Claim Raids on Israel

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (AP).—A joint guerrilla force from el-Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) twice attacked the Israeli village of Manarah, in upper Galilee yesterday causing huge fires, a PFLP communiqué claimed here today.

It was the first time ever that el-Fatah commandos, the largest Arab guerrilla group, joined PFLP men in an operation against Israel across Lebanese territory.

Kissinger Briefed By Bahr on Accord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Egon Bahr, one of the designers of West Germany's new non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, conferred with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, at a White House luncheon meeting today on the new Bonn-Moscow accord.

Mr. Bahr, who is state secretary in the office of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, laid the groundwork for the treaty with the Soviet Union in eight months of preparatory work including meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Bahr was due to return to Bonn after his one-day round of talks in Washington. One of the topics Mr. Bahr is expected to discuss here is the suggestion that there be a Four Power Western summit meeting.

U.S. Balance Of Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

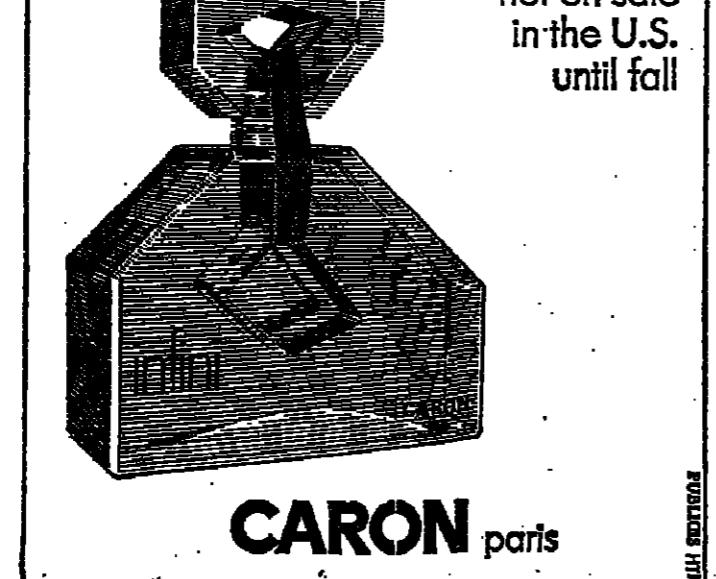
\$695 million on the plus side from "special financial transactions," the largest of which was the purchase of \$800 million of U.S. Treasury securities by Canada. But this was offset (by how much cannot yet be determined) by large flows of U.S. dollars into that country in anticipation of subsequent upward valuation of the Canadian dollar. There were also large flows into German marks as Bonn tightened monetary policy, increasing the lure of higher interest rates.

Other plus factors were a \$175 million decline in the net purchase of foreign securities by Americans and a small rise in foreign purchases of U.S. securities.

The chief negative items included a \$656 million increase in bank-reported claims against the dollar. Most of this represented private loans to Canadians and Japanese not covered by the U.S. foreign credit restraint program. There was also a \$574 million increase in "other transactions"—the shadowy residual balance after all known transactions are accounted for. The Commerce Department said the increase may indicate a large outflow of funds into the Eurodollar market. (Eurodollars are American currency used for loans in Europe.)

Infini.
new perfume by caron

not on sale
in the U.S.
until fall



ORDERS OVER \$100
BE SHIPPED BY AIR
DANISH EXPORT PRICE

GEORG JENSEN
299 RUE SAINT-HONORE
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W1

GEORG JENSEN
101 RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1
CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN
57 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA



UNEQUIVOCAL DISAPPROVAL—Australian Attorney General Thomas E. F. Hughes (right) yields a cricket bat in one hand and grabs a demonstrator by the collar in front of his home in a Sydney suburb. The confrontation took place when the demonstrators, calling for a moratorium in Vietnam, attempted to invade Mr. Hughes's home.

Czechs Bar More Tourists At Frontier

VIENNA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia today tightened control along its border with Austria and turned away numerous Western tourists, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said the large-scale entry ban, imposed over the weekend, was intensified today and affected several travelers from various nations. While there was no definite figure of the number of refusals, the total was considerable, the spokesman said.

Czech border guards refused entry to 1,128 people wanting to enter Czechoslovakia from West Germany at the weekend, Bavarian border police reported today, according to the Associated Press.

A group of 14 Western students, among them some from the United States, Canada and other Western nations, was turned away at the border railroad station of Gmünd (Ceske Velenice) on the Vienna-Prague route, the spokesman said.

Ten other Western tourists were refused entry into Czechoslovakia when traveling in the Vienna-Prague "Vindobona" Express, he added. Ten Germans were turned away at the checkpoint at Drasenhofen. Similar incidents were reported from other Austro-Czech border check points, the spokesman said.

The travel restrictions affected all journalists, students, priests and persons born in Czechoslovakia. All those were turned away regardless of their valid visas, he added.

"Our border control officials learned that the travel restrictions will remain in force until Aug. 25," the spokesman said.

Czechoslovakia imposed the travel restrictions in an obvious attempt to avoid troubles on Aug. 21, the second anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion. On the first anniversary of the invasion, five persons were killed and hundreds injured during demonstrations to protect American troops.

"God Save Us"

"God save us," shot back Sen. McGovern, "from whatever may be [the President's] worst hour." He noted that he and Sen. Hatfield were combat veterans but said that they felt obligated to share the decisions affecting young American servicemen.

The Vice-President said he did not question the patriotism of Sens. Hatfield and McGovern, but found fault with "their wisdom, their logic and their judgment—and I question also their sense of justice."

He said he found it frustrating that senators who did not speak out while President Johnson sent \$32,000 troops to Vietnam "are obstructing and undercutting a President who is bringing 265,000 Americans home."

3 Seized in U.S. In Jewish March

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—A rabbi and two other members of the militant Jewish Defense League were arrested on firearms charges yesterday as they embarked on a march to Washington to protest persecution of Jews in Russia.

The three were arrested as they stopped at a monument to Jewish martyrs, about 12 blocks from Independence Hall. Police said they confiscated four shotguns and a rifle and about 100 rounds of ammunition.

Arrested were Rabbi Harold L. Novak, 34, and Sander A. Sternberg, 19, both of Philadelphia; and Leonard Shuster, 34, of suburban Wynnewood. All were charged with violations of the Firearms Act and failure to register guns. Rabbi Novak was released on nominal bail and Mr. Shuster and Mr. Sternberg both posted bail of \$1,000.

Gold Biscuits Nipped

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (AP).—Two unidentified French nationals were arrested today for allegedly smuggling into India gold valued at \$123,000. A customs official said the metal was in the shape of biscuits market "Credit, Suisse."

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

ORDERS OVER \$100
BE SHIPPED BY AIR
DANISH EXPORT PRICE

GEORG JENSEN
299 RUE SAINT-HONORE
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W1

GEORG JENSEN
101 RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1
CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN
57 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA

FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine
at the Cetetera

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE
at the Boutique

Only the best perfumes

Here's one house we
know we can count on 100%
Temple Fielding

He's Uncurbed, Agnew Insists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that President Nixon had never asked him to tone down his controversial speeches and that his relationship to the White House was closer than ever.

"The President has never

indicated that he wanted me to turn off the blowtorch."

Mr. Agnew said in a copyrighted interview with U.S. News & World Report... I know that my relationship with the White House is stronger than ever before."

If Mr. Nixon wanted him to be less critical, Mr. Agnew said, he would "call in the Vice-President and say: For gosh sakes, knock this off. You know we're not going that road. Go out there and tell them how great they are. Forget about criticizing them."

But Mr. Agnew said, the President had never done that.

The agency gave no indication of the amount or type of military aid China has agreed to provide.

But it said the aid is to support

the "just struggle" of the Cambodian people against the United States and the Phnom Penh government, which ousted the prince last month.

It will also strengthen the traditional friendship between the peoples of Cambodia and China, it said.

The agency added that the agreement was signed by the chief of general staff of the Chinese armed forces, Huang Yung-shan, and Gen. Duong Sam Oi, minister of military equipment and armament of the Cambodian government in exile.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Penn Nouth, premier of the exile government.

Prince Sihanouk, who has made his home in Peking since his March 18 overthrow, was apparently not at the signing ceremony.

Agnew Critical Of Senators

(Continued from Page 1)

capacity of the United States—if we sink home, defeated, from the battlefield of Southeast Asia?"

Mr. Agnew stalled Senate doves, including Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who argue that the President's decision to send troops into Cambodia under-scores the need to place limits on a President's war-making powers.

Instead, said the Vice-President, the decision, which he called "the finest hour in the Nixon presidency," makes the case that the Senate "should leave the President alone" to take necessary steps to protect American troops.

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Nixon Attacks Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

revenues in fiscal year 1970 and "probably" will cost it \$15 billion in 1971, Rep. McCormack said.

Ways to Save

In February, the President recommended ways to save \$21 billion, of which \$11 billion could be achieved by executive actions and \$8 billion by congressional action.

However, Congress is effecting savings of only \$449 million, and is endeavoring to prevent me from achieving \$167 million in savings, the President said.

"In total, Congress would leave \$707 million unsaved in fiscal year 1971."

In those areas where I have been left free by the Congress to act, I am terminating, restructuring and reforming programs.

The savings from my actions total \$883 million and represent 100 percent of those savings available to me and not affected by congressional action."

Nixon's Targets

Among the recommendations Congress has failed to act on, according to the President and his budget advisers:

• Fairly weighted school assistance in federally impacted school districts.

• Misuse of long-term institutional care of the Medicaid program.

• Failure to require private health insurers to reimburse the government for Veterans Administration hospital treatment of their dependent children.

Rep. Richard Ottinger, D., N.Y., said the spraying was done by the U.S. Air Force in April, 1969, and that he and Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., have just learned of it.

He did not say whether any deformed children had been born as a result.

Appearing on a local television program, Rep. Ottinger said the United States has sprayed Cambodian rubber plantations with Agent Orange, a defoliant that deforms uniform children.

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Worst Violence in Florida

Disorders Erupt in 6 States; Two Trapped Policemen Die

NEW YORK. Aug. 17 (UPI)—An explosion killed one policeman and injured seven others in Omaha. Two and another damaged a federal building in Minneapolis, an ambushed Chicago policeman died and angry Negroes hurled firebombs and sniped at police in three Broward County, Fla., communities yesterday and today. Troubles flared in six states.

In Hollywood, Fla., angry blacks caught police in a cross-fire of sniper bullets early today and went on a firebombing and looting spree there and in neighboring Dania and Pompano Beach.

At one point, three carloads of Omaha police were pinned down for several minutes in a cross-fire by snipers. The officers managed to blast their way to safety with shotguns and rifles.

"We have a riot in Hollywood and civil disturbances in Pompano Beach and Dania," a weary dispatcher of the Broward County sheriff's office said at the height of the action.

At least a dozen fires were started by arsonists in the three communities, which are near Miami. One Omaha police car was burned and several other police cars were ridden by shotgun and rifle fire.

Spree Starts II

The trouble broke out last night when a Dania officer chased a speeding car eight miles into Hollywood's west side Negro district and caught its driver. A mob stopped

Mrs. Kasabian Calls Herself God's Envoy

LOS ANGELES. Aug. 17 (AP)—Linda Kasabian testified today that she believes she is an "envoy from God" sent to tell the world that Charles Manson is a "false prophet."

Mrs. Kasabian, in her 18th day on the witness stand, said under re-cross-examination that she had "a vision" during the murder of actress Sharon Tate and four others last August.

"All of a sudden, I saw within myself what Charles Manson was doing and that he was leading myself into self-destruction," she said.

"Did that vision tell you what Charles Manson was?" asked Ronald Hughes, attorney for Leslie Van Houten, a co-defendant.

He Was the Devil?

"Yes, I felt he was the devil," Mrs. Kasabian replied.

The testimony came as Mr. Hughes concentrated on the witness' previous statement that as she looked into the eyes of one of the dying victims, she ceased believing that Manson was Jesus Christ.

Q—"Did you feel that this vision was from the universe, from some power outside yourself?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"You felt that it had some supernatural origin?"

A—"Yes, I guess so."

Q—"What does a vision mean to you?"

A—"I thought, I guess."

The prosecution objected that these are metaphysical questions that even a psychiatrist couldn't answer, but Mr. Hughes was allowed to continue.

Q—"Do you feel you're an emissary from God?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"In what respect are you an emissary?"

A—"I can't say."

Q—"Do you feel that your mission is to tell the world who Charles Manson really is?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"Do you feel that God has sent you to tell who Charles Manson really is?"

A—"Yes, it's what I feel in my heart. But I'm not really sure."

Mr. Hughes then asked if she had come to tell the world that Manson was the devil. She answered, "He's a false prophet," then defined that as: "A person who professes false beliefs, puts in lies and delusions with a little bit of truth."

Mr. Hughes was the last of four defense attorneys to take up re-cross-examination. Mrs. Kasabian is expected to conclude her testimony when he finishes.

In the ensuing battle, the judge



VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS—Debris covers the street in front of the Federal office building in Minneapolis, Minn., after an explosion which ripped out the front steps.

Seen as First Shot in Blacks' Prison War

Background in the Court Killing

By Leroy F. Aarons

SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 17 (UPI)—At first, the bloody escape attempt at the Marin County Courthouse seemed like daring, movie-land-style prison break with no more political significance than a Humphrey Bogart film.

But in the ten days since the incident, which took the lives of a judge, two black San Quentin prisoners and an accomplice, the shootout at San Rafael has taken on the proportions of a major political and social development.

Pieces of an intriguing mosaic have started to emerge. Jonathan Jackson, the young gunbearer in the incident, was the brother of a man awaiting trial with two others for killing a prison guard, Angela Davis, charged with murder, had been working closely with 17-year-old Jonathan in defense of the three men known as the Soledad brothers; one of the would-be

scapists shouted during the break: "we are the revolutionaries." Black Panther chief Huey Newton has said that young Jackson, shot down in the melee, "should have and would have been my successor."

To the radical movement, the event at San Rafael, 12 miles from here, is fast becoming a revolutionary milestone—a watershed in America's progress toward its own battle of Algiers.

The prisons have also been re-cruiting grounds for militancy, the most notable example being Elbridge Cleaver. Many black claim

that the system is set up so that white guards urge white prisoners to harass blacks, then turn their backs when incidents occur.

All this began to culminate last January when a sharpshooter white guard fired into a crowd of brawling whites and blacks in a courtyard at Soledad Prison, Soledad — meaning "solitude" or "desert" in Spanish—had been one of the most troublesome prisons in the state. The guard wounded a white prisoner, but killed three blacks. He fired in warning shot.

Guard Cleared

The guard was cleared by a grand jury, which ruled that it was justifiable homicide. A few days later, in another wing of the prison, a white guard was beaten, thrown off a third tier and killed. Three black inmates, one of them George Jackson, Jonathan's brother, were charged with murder.

Word reached Newton, then an inmate at the California men's facility at San Luis Obispo, through the informal prison telegraph. Newton was convinced that Jackson and the others had been selected because of their "militancy." Jackson had been in prison for ten years on a second-degree robbery conviction, his parole consistently denied on the grounds that he was a troublemaker.

Newton contacted his lawyer, Fred Stender of Berkeley, who took the case and immediately set in motion the building of a political cause.

French writer Jean Genet agreed to publish some of Jackson's writings. The underground press, and soon the establishment press, began writing about the case and about the prison system in general. Alleged abuses of prisoners at Soledad were brought to light.

Brother Idolized

Meanwhile, members of the Jackson family, living in Pasadena, Calif., threw themselves into his defense. One of them was Jonathan, a quiet, studious boy with no police record, who idolized his brother and considered himself a revolutionary.

Jonathan Jackson worked closely with Angela Davis, the controversial Communist professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, who was spending most of her time in the Soledad brothers' cause.

On Aug. 5, someone identifying herself as Angela Davis purchased a .357 12-gauge shotgun at a San Francisco gun shop—the same gun authorities claim that killed Judge Harold J. Haley. Three other guns used in the incident have been traced to purchases in the name of Miss Davis.

Many questions remain. How planned was the incident? Was it a revolutionary conspiracy—as some revolutionaries would have it—or was it the isolated act of a desperate young man seeking to ransom his brother?

If it was planned, why did the plotters argue for 20 minutes about whom to take as hostages? Did Angela Davis know—if it was she who bought the guns—for what purpose they would be used? Who fired first? Could the carriage have been avoided, if Soledad guards had not fired at the escape truck as it pulled away with the hostages?

These are yet to be answered. What is clear now is that the issue of America's prisons and their role in the system has been thrust to the forefront.

Bunche in Hospital With a Broken Rib

UNITED NATIONS. Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Under Secretary-General Ralph J. Bunche, 66, is in New York Hospital after a fall at his home in which he fractured a rib, a UN spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Mr. Bunche, who is almost blind, is working from his hospital room. He is playing a major role in current efforts to get Arab-Israel peace talks going.

Israel Seeks Talks With U.S. On New El Al Landing Rights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK. Aug. 17 (UPI)—Israel will seek to open negotiations with the United States next winter to obtain landing rights for El Al in American cities besides New York, according to the president of the state-owned airline.

"We are interested in Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Miami in that order," Mosheh Ben-Ari said in an interview here.

The 48-year-old airline executive stressed, however, that Israel was not prepared to extend any concessions to U.S. airlines.

"It is to correct an injustice," he

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A New Chapter in Oral History Library

(Continued from Page 1) tions in the interest of maintaining and strengthening the universal peace was and remains the most important task of all governments, their duty before the people."

More Realistic

Referring to Mr. Kennedy's speech at American University, Mr. Khrushchev went on:

"That statement can be called courageous and more realistic than what the Soviet Union and other countries of the Socialist world often heard from American shores. Although that statement of the President of the United States, too, had some conflicting points and a tribute unfortunately was paid in it to the so-called policy of 'containment and pushing back of Communism,' as a whole, however, it proceeded from acknowledgment of the inevitability and necessity of coexistence of states with different social systems."

"Today, I would not like to go into details of the negative points of that statement by John F. Kennedy since, let me say it again, it contained the main idea. In that statement the President said, 'Let us re-examine our attitude toward the Soviet Union.' He said that peace need not be impracticable and war need not be inevitable."

For two years, the Swiss negotiators have stuck to their position that Switzerland could not violate the sacrosanct secrecy of Swiss banks, which provide numbered accounts for greater secrecy, to help Washington track down tax evaders.

Convention Cited

"That speech by John F. Kennedy," the Soviet leader wrote, "as one could assume, was a sort of preparatory statement. The President defined a platform for a future election campaign. Although everyone knows that President John F. Kennedy was a man of an ideology which is opposite to ours, and represented interests of a state standing on a platform which is opposite to ours, nevertheless, in that statement of his he was outlining already more realistic principles of the relations between countries with different social systems and thus, if his idea is broadened, between two social systems."

"Regrettably," he added, "only a few months had passed since the Swiss convention made this important statement, and he

was settled in accordance with the U.S.-Swiss convention ruling out double taxation."

Tax evasion is not a crime in Switzerland, and the draft treaty would provide for mutual cooperation in punishing offenses that are crimes in both countries.

The current round of negotiations, which began on July 12, brought a concession, however, when Switzerland agreed to broaden the definition of common crimes to include "organized crime with international repercussions."

The Swiss delegation, the Swiss communiqué declared, recognized that organized crime "involves a particularly dangerous form" of criminal action and, therefore, agreed that "a departure from the customary methods of legal aid is justified in order to suppress it."

Few Concessions

The three Swiss negotiators, headed by Pierre A. Nussbaumer of the Foreign Ministry, amplified this point later at a press conference.

The survey found that 900,000 persons—or 5 percent of the 18.2 million persons included in the survey, were receiving tap water that exceeded at least one federal mandatory limit for biological or chemical contamination.

The federal study also found that 2.9 million persons or 16 percent of the study population were receiving water classified either as standard or potentially hazardous.

Included in the study were 982 public water systems serving 18.2 million persons in eight standard metropolitan statistical areas and the state of Vermont were providing potentially hazardous water to consumers.

They said that by comparison with the "extensive requests" made by the United States, Switzerland had made few concessions, and the draft treaty constituted practically no change from Swiss laws on taxation and banking secrecy.

However, they said, the seven-member federal cabinet felt that "exceptional measures were justified in combating gangs operating on an international scale who used sophisticated methods in handling considerable sums of money."

In such cases, they declared, "Switzerland would be ready to help to suppress offenses involving taxes and banking operations."

The U.S. negotiating team, including officials of the State, Treasury and Justice Departments,

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Khrushchev Tribute to Kennedy Revealed

in the interests of the cause of peace, in the interests of preventing world thermonuclear war, which would be a great catastrophe to mankind."

Swiss Agree to U.S. Demands On Bank Data in Crime Probes

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA. Aug. 17 (NYT)—Swiss and the Securities and Exchange Commission has already returned to Washington.

U.S. sources in Bern, however, said that the 50-page draft treaty provided detailed machinery for defining the cases of "organized crime" for which Switzerland will grant exceptional treatment.

The agreement, it was learned, lists dozens of crimes which are punishable under both Swiss law and American law. Apart from the tax evasion problem, the most serious issue in fact was that of definition, since the Swiss criminal code is based on Roman law and American law is based on Anglo-Saxon law.

Swiss and American rules of evidence also are quite different. Long negotiations were necessary to reach agreement on the types of evidence to be supplied for use in American courts.

Switzerland already has legal aid treaties with France, West Germany and other Western European countries. But, as the communiqué noted, this is the first such agreement Switzerland has made with a country with "Anglo-Saxon law."

Direct Action Barred

As in the case of the agreements with the European countries, the draft treaty would not permit the United States to obtain evidence directly. Even the Swiss government cannot obtain access to a Swiss bank's records without a court order, obtained for prosecution of a crime under Swiss law.

Under the tentative arrangement, the Swiss government would provide for mutual cooperation in punishing offenses that are crimes in both countries.

The current round of negotiations, which began on July 12, brought a concession, however, when Switzerland agreed to broaden the definition of common crimes to include "organized crime with international repercussions."

The Swiss delegation, the Swiss communiqué declared, recognized that organized crime "involves a particularly dangerous form" of criminal action and, therefore, agreed that "a departure from the customary methods of legal aid is justified in order to suppress it."

U.S. Atomic Sub Fires Poseidon

In 2d MIRV Test

CAPE KENNEDY. Aug. 17 (UPI)—The nuclear submarine James Madison successfully test-fired its second Poseidon missile at sea today. This time, the range was clear of Soviet eavesdroppers.

The nearest Russian ship was hundreds of miles to the north.

Expedited Justice

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution states that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." Since the backlog of criminal cases awaiting trial in the United States, at virtually every court level, is huge and increasing, there has been a concentrated discussion of this problem. It was taken up in speeches before the American Bar Association and before the governors' conference and given point by rioting in the Tombs, one of New York City's houses for the detention of persons awaiting trial.

There is quite general agreement (Chief Justice Burger and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay have stressed it) that the courts are inefficient.

In part this is due to lazy judges (Mayor Lindsay alleged) and in part to an antique pattern of practice that makes no use of modern methods or modern technologies for expediting business—as Chief Justice Burger emphasized. Also, there is a shortage of judges.

This emphasis upon the defects of the administration of justice in the United States is a welcome relief from the kind of law and order cry that results from a mystic belief in the law that resides at the end of a

policeman's nightstick. There can be no doubt that it demands attention, urgently.

Whether this would produce real results in diminishing crime is at least doubtful. The pressure on the courts stems from a frightening increase in serious crimes over the past decade, as the FBI report makes manifest. That the increase in crime stems from the law's delays is dubious; the Chief Justice said that law enforcement at present is not acting as a deterrent, but it does not follow that swifter justice would do so. At most it can be said that crime should be dealt with more speedily because there is so much of it.

The real causes of crime—poverty, drugs, disrespect for any established moral order—have never been pinpointed with any accuracy. They deserve constant study, of course, and such remedial action as can be taken. To cope with what exists demands not only increased police activity but the kind of streamlining of the courts that has become a universal demand. This need not sacrifice any of the rights of the accused; rather it would give him that basic right, guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment, to a speedy trial. Both he and society at large would be the gainers.

Bargaining Points

Some U.S. commentators expressed surprise at the statement, in a semi-official briefing that the United States would be willing to eliminate its ABM devices if the Soviet Union reciprocated. In fact, it was referred to on television as a "change in policy."

This, of course, is quite incorrect. From its outset, the much argued ABM program was recognized as a bargaining counter in the SALT talks. That it was also pressed as a necessity in case the SALT talks failed does not affect this basic situation.

The issue is not new. In the only really, if temporarily successful, attempt to limit weapons by agreement, the Washington Arms Conference of 1920, the British had a huge fleet upon the seas; the United States an even larger one—but in large part in the yards or the drawing boards. The British felt they would be forced to meet the American building program of 1916, unless some agreement could be reached—and this was in fact done: parity for both nations in capital ships. Many ships were scrapped, and contracts cancelled, and the two countries were relieved of the burden of an expensive naval race.

There were many other aspects of the arms conference, of course, including the awkward fitting in of Japan into the capital ships ratio through a halt in Pacific base-

building, which eventually proved very costly in World War II. There were subsequent agreements and disagreements over cruiser sizes and numbers, and the role of the submarine. But the principle of offering up weapons systems, built or building, for mutual advantage was established.

The Soviet Union has referred, somewhat caustically, to the American use of the ABM for bargaining purposes. But their own anti-ballistic installations, created in secrecy, and unaccompanied by anything like the public furore that has attended the advent of the ABM in the United States, serve the same purpose—if, that is, the Soviet Union wishes to limit strategic weapons.

On the whole, Washington is convinced that Moscow does want to call a halt to the potentially dangerous and obviously crushingly costly marshalling of nuclear arms. Modern weapons technology admits no limits in destructiveness, or expenses. The tragicomedy of the disposal of American nerve gas is only one illustration of the fact that such weaponry, once introduced, takes on a malignant life of its own; it is easier to create than to eliminate. The answer, despite all the complexities, which were quite rightly emphasized by the Soviet delegation in Vienna, is for both powers to stop playing Frankenstein, and leave unmoved the monsters that the future threatens.

Ulster: Britain Takes the Bit

Britain's Conservative government has finally accepted clear responsibility for carrying out reforms and enforcing equality in Northern Ireland even if this should require abolition of home rule in that volatile province. The Tories hitherto had said only that they supported the reforms, rather than insisting on their prompt implementation, as the Labor government had done.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling wrote his statement as a declaration of strong support for the embattled Stormont government of Prime Minister Chichester-Clark but its warning was unmistakable: If the Protestant extremists overthrow Mr. Chichester-Clark or otherwise obstruct moves to give equal rights to the Catholic minority, they will force the reimposition of direct rule from London after 50 years of semi-autonomy.

It will be a shame if it comes to this, but Mr. Maudling was right to lay it on the line in a perilous situation. Major Chichester-

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion**Disarmament Logic**

President Nixon, despite America's vastly superior wealth, must use every trick of the political trade to show Russia that she will not be allowed to win the arms race and then dictate terms. The two extra ABM sites he is asking for would give him solid backing with which to press home, on level terms, the bargain for which he has detected a willingness on the Russian side.

The same logic holds good with regard to any balanced force reductions between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. If Western European forces continue to run down unilaterally, good-bye to all hopes of anything like a level bargain with the Russians. And the White House, returning to the theme of troop withdrawals, has every right to call on Europe to shoulder more of its own burden.

—From the (London) Daily Telegraph.

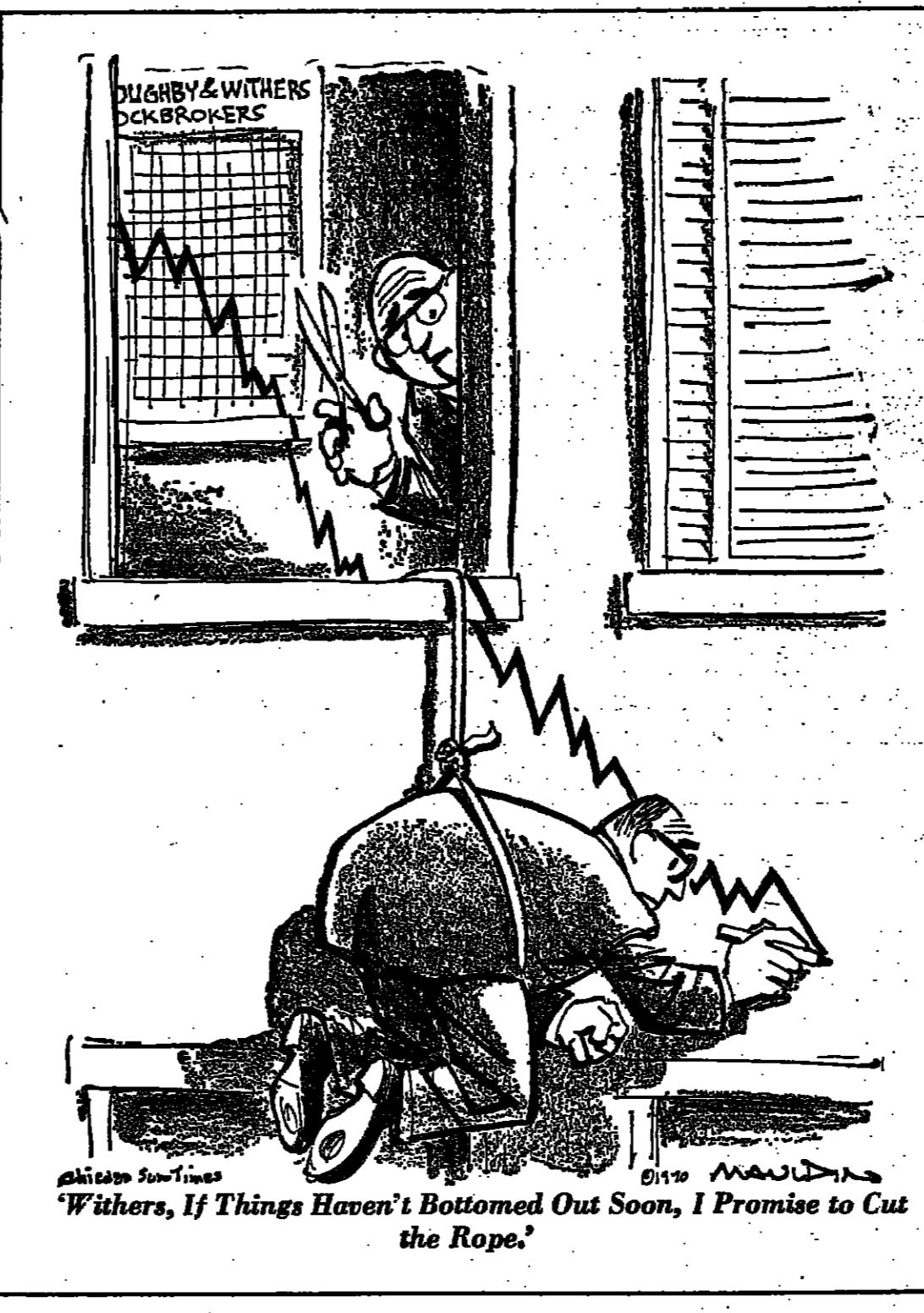
In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

August 18, 1855

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1920

LONDON.—The invasion of Britain by American cinema celebrities continues, and five more film stars are now crossing the Atlantic on the Imperator. They are Miss Olive Thomas and her husband, Mr. Jack Pickford, who is of course the brother of Mary and Lottie; Miss Norma Talmadge and her sister Constance, and Miss Dorothy Gish, who is the wife of David Griffith, the world famous producer.



Tuning Out Big Spenders

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A cloud no bigger than a nine-inch screen has been threatening American politics for years. Election by television has seemed to enjoy the unbreakable protection of economic advantage, legal obscurity and philosophic illusion.

But recent action by Congress and a few broadcasters has suddenly brightened the picture. It is now clear that in one way or another the worst political effects of TV are going to be brought under reasonable control.

The bad effects are not hard to describe. For one thing, television expenses tended to price ordinary men out of politics. In state after state, candidates who can only be described as plutocrats came forward as governors and senators and congressmen. Their rise coincided with, indeed hastened, a great fall in the ordinary man's chief instrument of political action—which is the organized party.

Additionally, TV placed a tremendous premium on dramatic impact. Celebrities, particularly actors able to use the medium with ease, became big wheels of public life. So did a kind of issues that lend themselves to being made manifest on the tube—the Vietnam war, campus violence, black protest.

Distortion

The net effect was to blow personalities and issues way out of proportion. It became harder than ever to reconcile differences, build consensus and foster the sense of legitimacy. The central task of democratic politics, which is not easy under any conditions, was thus enormously complicated.

Initial efforts to right these wrongs were about as promising as the vegetarian movement. Broadcasters made money out of politics—about \$60 million from all candidates in the 1968 election, for example. So naturally they tended to resist change.

Resistance was abetted by a section of the Communications Act of 1934, which provided that if a broadcaster gave him to one candidate he had to give "equal opportunity" to all other candidates for the same office. That so-called fairness doctrine was converted by the broadcasters into an instrument for willful obscuration. It was made to seem that departure from the fairness doctrine would either mean putting on the tube any nut who wanted to call himself a candidate or favoring incumbents in a step toward socialistic government.

Obscurantism

This obscurantism was then buttressed by the notion of participation. It was asserted that TV intensified public interest in issues and elections. Although such rises in interest have often occurred just before extremist takeovers, notably by the fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany, the growth in participation was said to be a gain for democracy.

Rational argument did not prevail against these half-truths. But incumbents of both parties came to see how vulnerable TV made them to rich, personable challengers. The Democrats, plagued by fund-raising difficulties and reeling under President Nixon's skilled use of the medium, began to worry the issue.

A courageous broadcaster, Frank Stanton of CBS, acknowledged that something was wrong. Nonprofit, nonpartisan institutions, especially

the National Committee for an Effective Congress, began to work on reform plans.

Last week, while almost everybody was concentrating on ABM, presidential vetoes and vacation plans, one of these reform plans slipped through the House.

The bill puts a limit of seven cents per voter in the last election on the amount of money candidates can spend on broadcasting. In addition, stations are required to give the lowest going rates to all candidates. And the "equal opportunity" clause for presidential elections, there would be ample access to the media for political candidates.

A slightly different measure was passed by the Senate, but differences between the two houses in a matter of hours. While a presidential veto is possible, because the bill uniformly works to cut campaign spending drastically. If applied to the next presidential election, each party

would be limited to broadcast expenses of about \$5 million—less than half of what the Republicans alone spent last time.

In such populous states as New York, candidates for governor and senator would spend maybe 10 or 20 percent of what they had been shelling out. At the same time, thanks to the cut rates and the suspension of the "equal opportunity" clause for presidential elections, there would be ample access to the media for political candidates.

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would be limited to broadcast expenses of about \$5 million—less than half of what the Republicans alone spent last time.

Now the true horror of this scheme lay not so much in its obvious lunacy, nor even in the obtuse and manic way it was defended when the row started; it lay in the fact that inspection of the scheme revealed that nobody, in any circumstances whatever, could possibly be better off for it. The only result that it could possibly have would be to inconvenience a large number of people, with absolutely no compensating advantages for anybody at all.

Here, I regret, I have to blow my own trumpet. At that time, I was writing a daily column in the London Daily Mail. I sharpened my favorite hatchet and went to work. The paper gave me as much space as I wanted, my readers rallied round by the thousand and I waged war on the project, day in and day out, until the authorities realized that I was not only capable of doing so, but eager to.

But mark the circumstances in which victory was secured, and mark also an ominous development that has taken place since. In the middle of the battle, there was a government reshuffle, the postmaster-general was shifted to another post, and a new man climbed to the hot seat. The new man took one look at the scheme and realized that it was totally indefensible; he scrapped it as soon as he decently could.

And not long afterward, the Post Office changed its status entirely. As has just happened in the Unit-

Bernard Levin**From London:**

"Woe and alas. For the weevils, balked of their plan to abolish the London telephone directory entirely, have now decided to ruin it instead."

LONDON.—Two years ago, the people in charge of the Post Office (which in Britain runs not only the mails but also the telephone service) announced that they had decided to abolish the London telephone-book. This work, which consists of four volumes, in a single alphabetical sequence, for inner London, and five smaller ones for the suburban areas, was one of the finest examples of such a work in the world; its principles of alphabetization, layout, format and the like were models of clarity and common sense and the book had served London well for decades.

The authorities announced that it was to be withdrawn, and replaced by no fewer than thirty-six volumes, and these volumes were not to be in one alphabetical order; each was to cover one, and only one, of the London boroughs. In other words, if you wanted to ring somebody up and did not know in which of these largely artificial and arbitrary areas of London he lived, you would have to plough through anything up to 36 books to find his number.

Now the true horror of this scheme lay not so much in its obvious lunacy, nor even in the obtuse and manic way it was defended when the row started; it lay in the fact that inspection of the scheme revealed that nobody, in any circumstances whatever, could possibly be better off for it. The only result that it could possibly have would be to inconvenience a large number of people, with absolutely no compensating advantages for anybody at all.

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And not long afterward, the Post Office changed its status entirely. As has just happened in the Unit-

They are not, of course. But then why are they doing it? When the storm broke, they started to babbble about their computer, but that was the veriest nonsense; the computer could as easily prepare a sensible and useful phone-book as a foolish and useless one. There is simply no explanation which makes any sense at all.

This time the fight may be much harder to win, because (as I have explained) the Post Office is now not immediately answerable to Parliament. There are already plenty of warriors in the field, however, and I am sanguine of the eventual outcome; already the enemy has paused for "reconsideration." But, even if sanity wins and lunacy goes limping from the field, it will not answer the most important questions: Who is in charge of our lives that such things can be contemplated, and who is neglecting his national duty in not stamping on them the moment they crawl out from under the stone?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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DEATH CARGO—A tugboat pulls the Liberty ship Lebaron Russell Briggs and its cargo of 66 tons of deadly nerve gas rockets toward its deep Atlantic grave. The ship is scheduled to be scuttled sometime today.

Ulster Cabinet Given Report On \$2.4 Million Flood Loss

BELFAST, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The Northern Ireland cabinet met in 12 hours of rain that caused the River Lagan to overflow. Protestants and Roman Catholics ignored their sectarian differences to work with their common adversaries, British troops, to clear away the foot-deep mud left in thousands of homes.

No more serious flooding was reported during the night.

Less than one week ago, British troops had been forbidden to walk the streets alone for fear that they might be attacked by the warring religious factions. But both sides praised the soldiers for their rescue and relief work.

Meanwhile, the government lifted its two-week ban on public serving drinks after 8 p.m. Beginning tonight, all bars will be allowed to remain open until 10 p.m.

A post office spokesman said that it would be a few days before telephone workers had repaired the flood damage that put 5,000 telephones out of service. Roads that were closed in the flooding have been reopened.

Spikes on Roads

Despite the easing of some restrictions, British troops began placing sharp metal spikes across unpatrolled roads from the Irish Republic in an attempt to cut down infiltration by Irish terrorists.

The move to tighten security was announced by the government after the bomb slaying of two policemen near the border last week. Spikes will be installed on at least 25 roads, making them virtually impassable for automobiles and trucks.

Five minutes earlier, police had been warned that a bomb was set to go off in the theater.

Mr. Burnett and Miss Korhonen left the theater carrying a blue and white bag. Five minutes later, as they drove up nearby Charing Cross Road, their car was wrecked in an explosion.

The theory was that Mr. Burnett, promising design architect, had set up the bomb by mistake, taking away the wrong bag.

He was reported to be in fair condition after undergoing an emergency operation. Miss Korhonen suffered burns to 20 percent of her body and was said to be severely shocked.

Iberia Office Bombed

Ilate tonight another explosion rocked the offices of Iberia, the Spanish airline on Regent Street, the Associated Press reported. Windows were shattered but there were no immediate reports of injuries. The bomb had been left in a doorway.

During the evening London's Hilton Hotel and an office block in the central London area were searched by police after anonymous phone calls said bombs had been planted. Police found nothing.

The situation was complicated by an anonymous telephone call during the day to the London Evening News. The caller, a man with a pronounced Irish accent, said:

"The bloke in the car didn't put the bomb. We want the bloke taken in for questioning to be released."

This was an apparent reference to the case in which six men appeared in court this morning accused of conspiring to cause explosions.

Ex-Aide in Bonn Got Draft Copy Of Russia Treaty

Cologne, West Germany, Aug. 17 (AP).—A former parliamentary secretary to ex-Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said tonight he had received a copy of a draft non-Moscow non-aggression treaty from a source in East Germany who had leaked it to the West German press in June.

Baron Theodor von Guggenberg, member of the Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democratic party in parliament, said in a television interview he felt it necessary to inform the West German public that its government was neglecting the division of Germany.

The draft was worked out last May in preliminary negotiations between Chancellor Willy Brandt's chief envoy Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The treaty was signed yesterday in Moscow.

Leakage of the so-called "Großko-Paper" to the West German press in June caused an uproar in Bonn and demands within government quarters for tightened security.

Controversy was intensified last week when two nationally circulated newspapers of the giant Springer chain published a secret version of the actual treaty on the eve of its signing. Baron von Guggenberg did not discuss the week's leak.

Vatican City Grants No Indulgence To Speeders, Raises Traffic Fines

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Motorists who sin against the Vatican City's traffic laws will find the penalties tougher—and that goes for everyone from cardinals to gardeners.

But the tiny state, ruled by Pope Paul VI and no bigger than a golf course, still is free of parking meters and traffic lights.

New traffic regulations, which come into effect on Sept. 1, were announced today. They provide for increased fines for pedestrian and motorizing misdemeanors.

An ordinary parking offense will cost \$3.30 instead of 40 cents.

The penalty for jaywalking will increase fourfold to \$1.60.

The fine for speeding will increase from 80 cents to \$3.23. That means anything above 14.5 miles an hour for cars and nine miles an hour for trucks. All pontifical gendarmes are authorized to impose fines on the spot. Fines not paid within five days will be doubled under the new regulations.

More serious offenses, such as drunk or dangerous driving, will be tried by the Vatican's own court of first instance or by magistrates nominated by the president of the court.

London Subway, Buses Raise Fares; Some Refuse to Pay

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Some raise was part of the body's reorganization.

Early this year the Greater London Council, the local government organization in the metropolitan area, took over direct charge of London Transport, which was earlier administered by a special board.

It costs London Transport \$276 million a year to operate its 6,000 buses and 500 underground trains. The fare increase was aimed at eliminating an annual \$26 million deficit.

The Daily Mail said in a comment today that it is "judicious" to expect London Transport to pay its own way "when scarcely a public transportation system in the world is self-supporting." The newspaper predicted the fare increase would lead to more surface automobile traffic and warned, "If you want a prescription to turn London into another inhuman traffic desert like Los Angeles, this is the best way."

3d Hike in 2 Years

The increase, the third in two years, went into effect yesterday but had its main impact at the beginning of the work week this morning.

Most of today's protesters handed in printed notices prepared by consumer organizations declaring they refuse to pay the new fares until given a convincing reason for the extra charges.

Ticket agents accepted such statements instead of cash if they contained the passenger's name and address. A London Transport spokesman said that only a handful of today's two million underground passengers and nearly five million bus riders joined the travel-now-pay-later demonstration.

Puzzled by Switch

Exactly why numerous barbiturate-takers prefer to dissolve the tablets now and inject them—a far more dangerous method than swallowing the pills—remains unclear.

"They seem to get a thrill out of it. It's more fashionable," said a physician and narcotics specialist at Charing Cross Hospital in London.

"It's increased a hell of a lot in the past few years."

"We're getting now as many as 12 a day who have injected themselves with barbiturates," said the doctor, who declined to give his name. "Two years ago we hardly had any. Now, they inject themselves with all kinds of junk; they come in with gangrene of the toes and feet, abscesses of the arms and legs. Some of them are unconscious."

"Their aspistic technique is appalling—they must use the filthiest needles."

No Deaths Recently

Although there have been no recent reports of deaths because of intravenous injections of barbiturates—the number of barbiturate-takers is unknown—the government has acted within recent days to stem the drug's misuse, especially with intravenous injections.

The government has asked all chief constables (police chiefs) for information on the extent of the barbiturate problem. The Department of Health and Social Security is also pressing treatment centers for details on barbiturates. The information will be sent to a newly formed Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence that will advise government agencies on the drug problem.

"We know this problem of the misuse of barbiturates, especially by intravenous means, is growing and we're trying to find out how extensive it is," said a spokesman with the Department of Health and Social Security. "We've been aware of this maintaining phenomenon for more than a year."

Sydney Health Risk In Garbage Strike

SYDNEY, Aug. 17 (AP).—Sydney will face a serious health risk if a strike of garbage men lasts two more days, Lord Mayor LE. McDermott said yesterday.

The strike, which started Friday, involves garbage, parking and cleaning services in Australia's largest city. Garbage began piling up when the City Council employees struck for higher wages. The strikers say they will not resume work until Wednesday.

900 m.p.h. for Concorde

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 17 (AP).—Concorde 002, the British prototype of the supersonic Anglo-French airliner, reached its fastest speed yet—mash 1.36, a little over 900 m.p.h.—today in the third flight in its latest series of tests.

Russia Tells WHO Cholera Is Controlled

Little Chance Is Seen Of Spread Westward

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The World Health Organization said today it has been told by the Soviet government that the outbreak of cholera in the region of Astrakhan has been mastered and is under complete control.

WHO spokesmen said that there are no indications the disease is spreading farther west and that such a development is considered highly improbable.

A number of Moscow markets were closed today for a top-to-bottom cleanup as part of the drive to prevent the spread of cholera. Reuters reported.

Iran, Egypt and Syria have all informed the organization that they have had no cases of cholera, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian government told WHO that what had been thought to be cholera cases were merely "gastric trouble."

A Close Watch

WHO requested Egyptian authorities to keep a close watch on these cases, the spokesman said.

The situation could become serious, they said, if cholera did appear in Egypt and spread south into Africa.

"There is no danger to Europe or the Western world in general, because of its standards of hygiene," they said.

"It is out of the question that the epidemic of 1816 to 1823 could be repeated," WHO said.

Experts believe as many as 40,000 persons in Europe died in that epidemic, which spread west as far as Britain.

WHO said it has been informed that France and Italy have ordered special checks on arrivals from Asia.

Health authorities in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan have drawn emergency plans for mass inoculation against cholera following several reported cases in these countries.

Lebanese Health Minister Habib Mu'tra reported several cases of severe diarrhea similar to symptoms of cholera.

Turkish Precautions

ISTANBUL, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The Turkish Health Ministry has stopped all leave for medical personnel and instituted anti-cholera measures in big cities and frontier areas.

Passengers from the Soviet Union arriving in Istanbul are being quarantined for five days if not recently immunized, and similar measures are in force at Black Sea ports.

In Hatay Province, which borders on Syria, and at the port of Iskenderun strict precautions are in force.

Gen. Charles Lionel Lindemann

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Brig. Gen. Charles Lionel Lindemann, 85, a retired British officer who served with the British Embassy in Washington from 1940 to 1947 as a counselor, died here Thursday.

He was a brother of the late Viscount Cherwell, Sir Winston Churchill's science adviser.

He served in France in World War I and was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Gen. Lindemann was vice-president and technical adviser of the British Military Claims Commission.

Obituaries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP).—Nate Haseltine, one of the country's leading medical reporters, died at 59 yesterday.

Retired only last month after

1919 to 1924, scientific adviser to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from

1927 to 1934 and liaison officer at the British Embassy in Paris from

1930 to 1940.

Harry A. Overstreet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Harry A. Overstreet, 94, philosopher, writer and lecturer, died today at his home in suburban Virginia. He had been in failing health for months.

He probably was best known for his writings, which included such books as "The Mature Mind,"

"The Mind Goes Forth," and he also collaborated in writing a number of books, including several in recent years dealing with communism.

John T. Winterich

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Aug. 17 (NYT).—John T. Winterich, 79, a leading American bibliophile and authority on book collecting, died Saturday at a nursing home.

Mr. Winterich retired recently as a contributing editor of the Saturday Review, a position he had held since 1946, after a brief stint as managing editor.

Edward A. O'Brien

BRONXVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Edward A. O'Brien, 80, a member of the original outfit that won the 1936 New York Curb Exchange now the American Stock Exchange, died Saturday in Lawrence Hospital.

Mr. O'Brien retired in 1968 when he sold for \$24,250 the seat on the exchange he had bought for \$1,750 in 1931.

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For further details see your travel agent.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1970

lelets
Japan to Lift Some Bars on Investments

Foreign Ownership Laws Due for Change

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. (NYT).—The tanker

Transport of Arctic Oil Stirs Debate

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. (NYT).—The tanker

Manhattan, conqueror of the Arctic, is now

pioneering the warmer waters of the Persian Gulf.

But the debate still flourishes on whether its

pioneering effort has really opened up the ice-

clogged arteries of the Northwest Passage to

commercial shipping.

The discussion waxed last week between

Ottawa and Houston, touching corporate board

rooms in New York and government offices in

Washington on the way.

In Ottawa, the word circulated in government

circles that the oil companies had decided not

to build a new breed of ice-breaking tankers

to traverse the northern waters. Instead, ac-

cording to this viewpoint, the vast oil riches of

the Alaskan North Slope would be carried to

market over a transcontinental pipeline that

would pick up Canadian oil as it went.

Still Studying Data

From the Houston offices of Humble Oil and

Refining Co., the chief sponsor of the voyage,

came a quick denial that a marine solution to

the problem of transporting the Alaskan oil

had been shelved.

A spokesman for the affiliate of Standard

Oil Co. of New Jersey commented:

"We are still studying the data collected

during the two Arctic voyages of the SS Man-

hattan and will announce our findings when

the studies are completed and evaluated. It

would be premature to announce any conclu-

sions at this time."

The company has indicated that it would

make a decision sometime late this year.

It appears likely that there is truth in both

the reports from Ottawa and the statements

from Houston. There is every indication that

the companies are now leaning decidedly

toward moving the oil by pipeline.

Yet research on the ship is definitely going

on in Houston, and in Washington among high

business leaders believed the

size of cars and computers

in the list might also make

program unattractive for foreign

investors.

Banking sources pointed out

a Finance Ministry license

still be needed for foreign

y into banking and securities

needs.

any items in the liberaliza-

tion were considered ludicrous

foreign critics. They included

the repair, pawning, making,

manufacture of religious objects,

"production of paraphernalia,"

at the council did paragraph

the fourth round of liberaliza-

should be brought forward

six months to about October,

and that the car industry

attractiveness to foreign in-

itors—be freed by about next

year.

North Sea Gas Find

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 17. (Reu-

s) NV Nederlandse Aardolie

an equally-owned venture of

a Dutch/Shell and Esso—said

if struck a "likely econom-

exploitable" natural gas

sit in the Dutch sector of the

Sea.

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Intercontinental

and Hilton

Hotels Mainz:
Hilton HotelNew York Office and Show Rooms:
681 Fifth AvenueAlso in Miami Beach, St. Thomas (U.S.V.I.)
and in 9 South American CountriesIron Sand in New Zealand
Is Suddenly a Major Asset

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 17. (NYT).—Recent technical ad-

vances have made the vast deposits of iron sand along the coasts of

New Zealand, which have long

been idle and a source of intense

frustration, a major asset both for

domestic purposes and as an ex-

port commodity.

The latest development has been

two separate multimillion-dollar

deals to ship iron-sand concentrate

under long-term contracts to Japan.

For more than a century all

attempts to use iron sand on an

economic basis for smelting or

other commercial purposes have

failed. But new techniques in the

last few years have been the key

to the development of a New

Zealand steel industry based on

the sand that consists largely of

iron ore.

The New Zealand Steel Ltd.

plant at Glenbrook, on the West

Coast of the North Island, went

into production this year. It uses

an percent iron sand from a coastal

deposit of 180 million tons, plus

20 percent scrap. High-grade steel

is being produced at the plant and

the prospects are good for export-

ing it.

Substantial Japanese Need

Meanwhile, a demand has developed to use the iron sand in a different manner in steel production. Processes used in Japan have proved the value of blending a small proportion of iron sand with other ores in blast furnaces. The total amount of iron sand required by the Japanese is substantial.

New Zealand Steel has contracted

to supply five Japanese steel

companies with 11 million tons of

iron-sand concentrate over a pe-

riod of ten years. The value of the

contract has not yet been an-

nounced.

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Nixon to Keep Import Quota System on Oil

Rejects a Task Force Study Urging Tariffs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—President Nixon has accepted a recommendation that consideration of a tariff system to regulate foreign oil imports be discontinued and that the United States continue instead with efforts to improve the current import quota system.

The recommendation was made by George A. Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness in a letter to Mr. Nixon.

At a White House briefing today, Mr. Lincoln said the President had accepted his proposal.

Six months ago a cabinet-level task force on oil import policy recommended that the federal government get out of the business of assigning valuable foreign oil import licenses to U.S. companies.

The task force recommended that the 11-year-old quota system be replaced with a system of tariffs on foreign oil.

One of the stated aims of that proposal was to force down the price of oil produced in the United States.

It noted that the first-half loss includes an extraordinary credit of \$3.7 million in the first quarter.

This represented the excess of the gain of \$38.7 million realized on the sale of LTV's interest in Wilson Sporting Goods over a special reserve of \$30 million provided for possible loss on the sale of its investments.

In his letter, dated Aug. 13, Mr. Lincoln said that while he had agreed with other members of the task force in recommending the tariff system six months ago, recent developments "have increased misgivings about moving to a tariff system at this time and about a tariff system as a feasible method of controlling oil imports."

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Defeats Palmer, Murphy by 2 Strokes

Stockton Adds PGA to His Confidence

By Lincoln A. Werden

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Dave Stockton, said before he started "I'll bury the course" and then went out and won the Professional Golfers Association championship yesterday.

It was not easy, for he carded a final three-over-par 73 for a 72-hole total of 278 as he swept off with his first major victory. He won by two strokes on the Southern Hills Country Club course as Arnold Palmer and Bob Murphy finished in a second-place tie at 281.

The confident 28-year-old former University of Southern California golf captain achieved his triumph and its rewarding \$40,000 check with a flourish that was the despair of his opposition. A brilliant second shot with a wedge that took one bounce and fell back into the cup for an eagle aped him on. After that, despite his seven strokes and Murphy by nine, it gave Stockton, who has only won three events on the circuit since joining the pros six years ago, a reassuring confidence against the challenge of the rest of the route.

Murphy, who won the National Amateur over this same course in 1965, rallied with a four-under-par 66 and Palmer, striving to the end for the one major title that had eluded him, equalled par with 70. It was the third time Palmer finished in a second-place tie, the others being in 1964 and 1968. A crowd of 30,000 swarmed over the rolling 6,962-yard layout despite the hot weather. With the temperature over 100 degrees, barefoot members of the gallery were enthusiastic members of Arnie's Army. Towels for mopping faces were part of each contestant's equipment and Stockton used his frequently. He also weathered all sorts of other difficulties that mixed with his brilliant shot-making.

Stockton, who attributed his success to his dad, a former owner of a sporting goods store in San Bernardino who had won 14 amateur tournaments and then ninth-inning single drove in the winning run in Saturday's game, broke a 2-2 deadlock by singling in Dick Dietz, who had walked and moved to second on an infield out.

Willie McCovey singled in the seventh and scored on Ken Henderson's triple. After Dietz walked, Jim Hart greeted reliever Fran Linzy—a former Giant—with a sacrifice fly.

The Cards scored their runs in the first on Lou Brock's infield hit, two walks, Jose Cardenal's single and Bobby Band's throwing error.

Orioles 3, Athletics 1.

Baltimore defeated Oakland, 2-1, on Chico Salmon's fifth-inning homer. The Orioles' Dave McNally became the majors' first 18-game winner.

Tigers 7, Angels 1.

Mickey Stanley and Jim North-

United Press International
AND AWAY IT GOES—Dave Stockton uses a little body movement to help his putt.

Lanier's Hits Help Giants To 5-2 Victory Over Cards

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17 (AP)—Halup got three hits each as Detroit Lanier, who singled home the first San Francisco run, knocked in the tiebreaker with a sixth-inning hit and the Giants went on to beat St. Louis, 5-2, yesterday.

Lanier, whose ninth-inning single drove in the winning run in Saturday's game, broke a 2-2 deadlock by singling in Dick Dietz, who had walked and moved to second on an infield out.

Willie McCovey singled in the seventh and scored on Ken Henderson's triple. After Dietz walked, Jim Hart greeted reliever Fran Linzy—a former Giant—with a sacrifice fly.

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Young U.S. Team Defeats Russians In Basketball

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (UPI)—A United States basketball team, with its eye on the Olympics, today defeated Russia's best young players, 77-68, in the Moscow international tournament.

The American "Olympic development team" scored the victory despite spotty shooting. The Soviet "selected youth" squad averaged 22 years of age; the Americans 18.

A solid US. defensive effort was led by forwards Julius Erving of the University of Massachusetts and Dennis Wuyck of the University of North Carolina.

Canada Names Golf Team

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (Canadian Press)—Mrs. Marlene Stewart Street of Fonthill, Jocelyne Bourassa of Shawinigan, and Gail Moore of New Westminster have been named members of the Canadian team for the World Cup golf competition next month in Spain.

Top Batters and Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting (Based on 250 at-bats)

G AB R H Pct.

Thrivarach, Boston, 117 413 .94 137 .333

Stockton, Calif., 112 428 .90 149 .319

Dietz, Det., 112 444 .85 151 .321

P. Robinson, Calif., 112 444 .85 151 .321

Harper, Milwaukee, 112 444 .77 138 .315

M. Smith, Boston, 112 444 .83 138 .316

McGraw, Chicago, 112 444 .84 146 .316

Phillips, Calif., 112 444 .84 146 .316

Moose, Cleveland, 104 392 .84 120 .306

Gates, N.Y., 117 445 .86 136 .306

K. Johnson, Calif., 117 445 .86 136 .306

Douglas, Sharpe, Minn., 146 395 .84 120 .306

Craig, Calif., 117 445 .84 120 .306

Trapp, Calif., 117 445 .84 120 .306

TRIPLETS—Trotter, Minn., 117 445 .84 120 .306

McGraw, Calif., 117 445 .84 120 .306

